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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the General Assembly the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute (see annex I) and the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the Institute (see annex II).

* A/48/150.

ANNEX I

Report of the Director on the activities of the Institute for the period July 1992-June 1993

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), which has been in existence since 1 October 1980, is an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations. The Institute was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979 for the purpose of undertaking independent research on disarmament and related problems, particularly international security issues, working in close relationship with the Office for Disarmament Affairs.

2. The Statute of UNIDIR was approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 39/148 H of 17 December 1984.

3. The Statute provides that the Institute shall work on the basis of the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament (General Assembly resolution S-10/2) and that it shall aim at:

(a) Providing the international community with more diversified and complete data on problems relating to international security, the armaments race and disarmament in all fields, particularly in the nuclear field, so as to facilitate progress, through negotiations, towards greater security for all States and towards the economic and social development of all peoples;

(b) Promoting informed participation by all States in disarmament efforts;

(c) Assisting ongoing negotiations on disarmament and continuing efforts to ensure greater international security at a progressively lower level of armaments, particularly nuclear armaments, by means of objective and factual studies and analyses;

(d) Carrying out more in-depth, forward-looking and long-term research on disarmament, so as to provide a general insight into the problems involved, and stimulating new initiatives for new negotiations.

4. The present report is submitted to the General Assembly in pursuance of paragraph 6 of its resolution 39/148 H, and paragraph 6 of its resolution 45/62 G of 4 December 1990, by which the Director is invited to report annually to the Assembly on the activities carried out by the Institute. The present report is for the period July 1992 to June 1993. a/

5. An account of the activities of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, functioning in its capacity as the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR, is given in a separate report (see annex II of the present document).

II. ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OF WORK

6. UNIDIR has a very small staff, which, at present, in addition to the Director consists of a Deputy Director and two General Service staff. The Institute relies heavily on project-related short-term contracts to implement its research programme. This system of recruitment, which is geared to the

research programme and designed on a project basis, permits recourse to and utilization of reputable expertise available both inside and outside the United Nations system. It has also contributed to the efforts of UNIDIR to promote multilateralism in its research, expanding its relations and contacts with other research institutes and individual experts from different regions of the world. Full use is being made of existing United Nations services to ensure coordination, economy and cost-effectiveness.

7. Mr. Jayantha Dhanapala, Director of UNIDIR since 1 July 1987, completed his mandate on 1 July 1992. In conformity with the UNIDIR Statute (art. IV, para. 1), and after consultations with the Board, Mr. Sverre Lodgaard was appointed Director by the Secretary-General and took his tenure on 1 November 1992. The Deputy Director served as acting director from 1 July to 30 October 1992.

8. Within the approved research programme, the Institute hires the services of, or develops cooperation with, individual experts or research organizations for the implementation of the programme. It approaches those whom it considers qualified to be engaged in the respective research projects, determines the framework of the research and subsequently reviews the manuscript at the time of its finalization by the author before its publication and dissemination. Groups composed of persons known for their expertise and experience may be established to assist in carrying out research projects so that a multi-disciplinary approach and various schools of thought can be taken into account.

9. In each UNIDIR publication the procedure followed in the implementation and finalization of the research project is stated to make it understood that, although conducted within the research programme of UNIDIR and on its initiative, the contents of the publication are the responsibility of the author. Nevertheless, without taking a position on the views expressed by the authors of its research publications, UNIDIR assumes responsibility for determining whether the research merits publication and dissemination.

10. Voluntary contributions from States and public and private organizations form the principal financing of the Institute's activities. A subvention towards meeting the cost of the Director and the staff of the Institute is provided from the regular budget of the United Nations, in conformity with the provisions of the Statute of UNIDIR.

11. During the period under review, the following countries and institutions have either pledged or paid contributions to the Institute's Trust Fund, which are being utilized to finance the 1993 work programme of the Institute: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jamaica, Malta, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, the Co-operative Security Competition Program - Canada, the Ford Foundation, the United States Institute of Peace, and the Volkswagen-Stiftung. UNIDIR avails itself of the opportunity to express its gratitude to these countries and institutions for their contributions.

III. ESTABLISHED ACTIVITIES

A. UNIDIR Newsletter

12. The publication of the UNIDIR Newsletter was continued as a means of maintaining and developing cooperation among research institutes in the field of disarmament, international security and other related fields and as a conduit for information to others.

13. During the period under review, four issues were published. They focused on the following subjects: (a) disarmament, environment and security (No. 18, June 1992); (b) economic aspects of disarmament (No. 19, September 1992); (c) chemical weapons convention (No. 20, December 1992); (d) research in the Middle East (No. 21, May 1993); a special issue was distributed, in advance, at the UNIDIR Conference of Research Institutes in the Middle East.

14. The three remaining issues for 1993 will be devoted to (a) START and nuclear disarmament; (b) security concepts; and (c) peace-keeping and peace making.

B. Fellowship and internship programme

15. The Institute's regular fellowship programme enables scholars from developing countries to undertake research on disarmament in UNIDIR. The work of the visiting fellows continued to make an important contribution. During 1992-1993, the visiting fellows of UNIDIR were: Mr. Mir Jafar Ghaemieh (Islamic Republic of Iran), Dr. Solomon M. Nkiwane (Zimbabwe), Mr. Miguel Angel Guerrero Lechon (Mexico), and Mr. Yong-Sup Han (Republic of Korea). A special contribution from Finland enabled UNIDIR to expand the programme and invite Mr. Kliava Ilgvars (Latvia) to be a visiting fellow in 1992.

16. UNIDIR also welcomed several interns and research scholars from Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Romania, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America.

C. National concepts of security

17. The project on national concepts of security of States has been a regular feature of the UNIDIR work programme for several years. The original intent was to publish a series of concise studies of 30 to 40 pages each, prepared by experts from the respective States and presenting the basic features of the security concepts of those States. Keeping within that format, UNIDIR has published, in chronological order, studies on the national concepts of security of Yugoslavia, Belgium, Austria, the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and China.

18. Conducted in a systematic way, such a series can greatly promote the understanding of national policies and facilitate the appreciation of specific conduct by States in a more general context. It could also explain some of the difficulties encountered in the course of disarmament negotiations. A globally

shared objective, such as general and complete disarmament under effective international control, is adapted in various ways to conform with diverse national security approaches, depending on each State's perceived security interests.

19. UNIDIR has now revised and expanded the format and structure of these monographs to ensure that they attain the objectives of the project without being entirely descriptive. Research reports on a number of countries are being undertaken with the cooperation of qualified authors who participated in a workshop organized by UNIDIR in 1989 to discuss research methodology and the different approaches to their tasks. Publications on New Zealand, Argentina and Sri Lanka have been issued in this series. A new project devoted to Russian security concepts and doctrines is underway.

D. Computerized information and documentation database service

20. The computerized disarmament information and documentation database service has elaborated a special software programme for a research institute database. One of the first products of the research institute database is the publication of an updated and revised version of the 1982 UNIDIR publication "Repertory of Disarmament Research", which contains information on the activities (research projects, publications etc.) of research institutes throughout the world. The database, which is being regularly updated, is also highly beneficial to UNIDIR efforts in maintaining and developing cooperation among research institutes and permits quick reference to ongoing activities in the field of disarmament research.

21. The entire system has been designed in such a way that expansion can be implemented through relatively minor changes (i.e. addition of software modules and bigger memory computers) in the present soft and hard-ware configuration. It also envisages in the future the retrieval of documents and other information through an on-line service.

IV. COMPLETED PROJECTS

A. Disarmament: problems related to outer space

22. This project analyses the implications that access to outer space technologies may have on arms limitation and disarmament, especially in the context of measures to improve international security. The research has focused on three distinct aspects of outer space technologies, namely the spread of launcher technologies; access to reconnaissance/navigation satellites including other space military support applications; and the potential development of space weapons. In addition, it has examined the debate on new agreements and institutional arrangements that may contribute to enhance international security, and the possible role that monitoring and verification can play as stabilizing elements of security.

23. The results of this research project have been published and will serve as the basis for a coming UNIDIR symposium which should address problems related to the transfer of dual-use outer space technologies. The symposium will

particularly focus on the future of existing control regimes as well as the potential multilateral legal arrangements aimed at ensuring cooperation in the field of outer space and curbing military uses of these technologies.

B. Confidence-building measures for maritime security

24. This research project has focused on confidence-building measures for maritime security. It analyses existing agreements and the record of international discussions on the subject and assists in the investigation of what confidence-building measures are likely to become negotiable in the foreseeable future and their relationship to the law of the sea and to arms limitation and disarmament. The results of two seminars on the subject organized by the Office for Disarmament Affairs in Denmark and Bulgaria were being taken into account. The last meeting of the group of expert researchers working on the project was held in May 1992 at Tunis, with the kind cooperation of the Ministry of Defence of Tunisia (see sect. V below).

C. Disarmament regimes: lessons of the twentieth century peace and post-war treaties

25. This project looks into the issue of disarmament as it has been addressed in the context of peace treaties, agreements and instruments related to the cessation of hostilities. A systematic analysis of the disarmament clauses and the mechanisms of verification of the relevant treaties, as well as their application and practice, allows for lessons to be drawn for current and future negotiations (ibid.).

D. Economic aspects of disarmament

26. In paragraph 7 of its resolution 45/62 G of 4 December 1990, the General Assembly requested UNIDIR "to prepare, with the assistance of independent experts, a research report on the economic aspects of disarmament" to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session. The project was undertaken in 1991 and 1992 with a consultant and a group of eight experts, the costs being shared between the regular budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions. Two meetings of experts were organized at Geneva. The final report was presented to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (A/47/346, annex) and referred to in resolution A/47/54 F of 9 December 1992 (ibid.).

E. Chemical weapons

27. In view of the importance of the question of chemical weapons to the international community, and in the context of the elaboration of the Chemical Weapons Convention, UNIDIR has continued its research efforts in this area. In particular, the project analyses whether there exists interdependence of States in the field of chemical armaments and disarmament and whether interdependence is a condition for international cooperation in this context. The project identifies favourable factors and obstacles to chemical disarmament and provides

a framework for considering future developments and proposals. It is based on a dynamic analysis of regime formation (ibid.).

F. Strategic doctrines and nuclear deterrence: problems and perspectives in the 1990s

28. Following the transformation of the East-West division, the dramatic political changes in Europe and the new disarmament agreements that have been reached, there has been a radical rethinking of established strategic doctrines based on obsolete perceptions. In order to carry out a rigorous analysis of new emerging concepts and their feasibility as strategic doctrines enhancing common security and to expand discussions to a global scale, UNIDIR has organized a conference on the current problems and prospects of nuclear deterrence. Some 40 policy-makers, diplomats, experts and academics from different countries met in Paris in December 1992. Such questions as minimal deterrence, proliferation and non-proliferation were extensively addressed. A UNIDIR research report, including papers submitted and discussions, is in the process of publication.

G. Conference of research institutes in the Middle East: concepts of security and disarmament in the Middle East and status of research

29. In furtherance of its objective of fostering cooperation among research institutes, UNIDIR has organized global conferences of disarmament research institutes. Encouraged by the response to these, UNIDIR has initiated a series of regional conferences of research institutes to ensure wider participation and a focus on region-specific issues, beginning with Africa in 1990. The second regional Conference focusing on Latin America and the Caribbean was held in December 1991. The Conference of Asian and Pacific Institutes was held in Beijing in March 1992. The fourth regional conference was organized at Cairo on 18 and 19 April 1993 with the cooperation of the Egyptian authorities and of the Institute of Diplomatic Studies.

30. Apart from discussing concepts of security and approaches to disarmament in the region, the status of current research and the modalities for enhanced cooperation among institutes has been examined. Participants included researchers, experts and academics from different countries in the Middle East and a limited number of specialists from outside the region. UNIDIR will publish the papers presented at the Conference together with a summary of the discussions, as a research report (ibid.).

H. START and nuclear disarmament

31. The implementation of the START I and START II agreements, the latter signed on 3 January 1993, as well as the implementation of the Lisbon Protocol, poses a number of technical, economic and political problems. A round-table discussion focusing on these different implementation problems was organized at Geneva on 22 March 1993. The question of how the START implementation problems affect, more generally, nuclear non-proliferation efforts and what the perspectives are in this field were also discussed. Members of the diplomatic

and academic community at Geneva were invited to the round table. The June/July 1993 UNIDIR Newsletter will be devoted to this topic and will heavily draw on both the presentations and the ensuing discussions.

V. PUBLICATIONS

32. The research reports produced by UNIDIR are intended for publication and wide dissemination through free distribution to diplomatic missions, as well as research institutes, experts, academics, and sales through the United Nations Sales Section and other outlets. In addition to research reports, UNIDIR publishes research papers written by researchers within the UNIDIR programme of work. They are distributed in the same manner as the research reports. The third category of the publications programme of UNIDIR is the quarterly Newsletter.

33. Under arrangements concluded by UNIDIR, selected UNIDIR research reports are also published in English by commercial publishers and are available for purchase through their sales networks.

34. UNIDIR publications during the period under review are the following:

Research reports:

(a) Disarmament and Limitation of Armaments: Unilateral Measures and Policies, Proceedings of the Paris Conference, 24 January 1992, by Serge Sur (ed.), 1992, 94 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.92.0.23, also published in French as: Désarmement et limitation des armements: Mesures et attitudes unilatérales, Actes de la Conférence de Paris, 24 janvier 1992, sous la direction de Serge Sur, 1992, 103 pp., publication des Nations Unies, numéro de vente GV.F.92.0.23;

(b) Conference of Research Institutes in Asia and the Pacific, Proceedings of the Beijing (China) Conference, 23-25 March 1992, 1992, United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.92.0.29;

(c) Maritime Security: The Building of Confidence, by Jozef Goldbalt (ed.), 1992, 163 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.92.0.31;

(d) Towards 1995: The Prospects for Ending the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, by David Fischer, 1992, 292 pp., published for UNIDIR by Dartmouth Publishing Company (Aldershot, United Kingdom);

(e) From Versailles to Baghdad: Post-War Armament Control of Defeated States, by Fred Tanner (ed.), 1992, 264 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.92.0.26;

(f) Security of Third World Countries, by Jasjit Singh and Thomas Bernauer (eds.), 1993, 168 pp., published for UNIDIR by Dartmouth Publishing Company (Aldershot, United Kingdom);

(g) Regional Approaches to Disarmament, Security and Stability, by Jayantha Dhanapala (ed.), 1993, 282 pp., published for UNIDIR by Dartmouth Publishing Company (Aldershot, United Kingdom);

(h) Economic Aspects of Disarmament: Disarmament as an Investment Process, by Keith Hartley, 1993, 91 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.93.0.3., also published in French as: Aspects économiques du désarmement: Le désarmement en tant qu'investissement, par Keith Hartley, 1993, 104 pp., publication des Nations Unies, numéro de vente GV.F.93.0.3. (This publication is also available as document A/47/346, annex);

(i) Non-military Aspects of Security - A Systems Approach, by Dietrich Fischer, 1993, 222 pp., published for UNIDIR by Dartmouth Publishing Company (Aldershot, United Kingdom);

(j) Conference of Latin American and Caribbean Research Institutes, Proceedings of the São Paolo Conference, 2-3 December 1991, by Péricles Gasparini Alves (ed.), 1993, 202 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.93.0.8;

(k) The Chemistry of Regime Formation: Explaining International Cooperation for a Comprehensive Ban on Chemical Weapons, by Thomas Bernauer, 1993, 473 pp., published for UNIDIR by Dartmouth Publishing Company (Aldershot, United Kingdom);

Research papers:

(l) The Non-Proliferation Treaty: How to Remove the Residual Threats, by Jozef Goldblat, Research Paper No. 13, 1992, 36 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.92.0.25, also published in French as: Le Traité sur la non-prolifération: Comment parer les menaces, par Jozef Goldblat, Travaux de recherche No. 13, 1993, 40 pp., publication des Nations Unies, numéro de vente: GV.F.92.0.25;

(m) Ukraine's Non-Nuclear Option, by Victor Batiouk, Research Paper No. 14, 1992, 34 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.92.0.28;

(n) Access to Outer Space Technologies: Implications for International Security, by Péricles Gasparini Alves, Research Paper No. 15, 1992, 160 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.92.0.30;

(o) Regional Security and Confidence-Building Processes: The Case of Southern Africa in the 1990s, by Solomon M. Nkiwane, Research Paper No. 16, 1993, 57 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.93.0.6;

(p) Technical Problems in the Verification of a Ban on Space Weapons, by Stanislav Rodionov, Research Paper No. 17, 1993, 104 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.93.0.12;

UNIDIR Newsletters:

(q) No. 18, June 1992, Disarmament - Environment - Security/Désarmement - Environnement - Sécurité, 52 pp;

(r) No. 19, September 1992, Economic Aspects of Disarmament/Aspects économiques du désarmement, 66 pp;

(s) No. 20, December 1992, The Chemical Weapon Convention/La Convention sur les armes chimiques, 100 pp;

(t) No. 21, March 1993, Research in the Middle East/La recherche au Proche et Moyen Orient, 70 pp.

VI. CURRENT PROJECTS

A. Disarmament: compliance and enforcement

35. This project is a follow-up to the work of UNIDIR on verification. It considers situations where non-compliance could be established and analyses the options open to parties to a treaty or an instrument in such situations. The research project, which focuses on current obligations, examines the nature of possible violations, their gravity, their consequences in terms of security, and discusses, on that basis, reactions or sanctions that would appear appropriate. It also endeavours to make suggestions and proposals on the application and fulfilment of disarmament treaties. A symposium will be organized at Geneva in August 1993, with around 30 participants from different disciplines and origins. A research report will then be published.

B. European security in the 1990s: new challenges and perspectives

36. A pan-European security process has been set in motion, particularly after the signature, in November 1990, of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and the Charter of Paris.

37. Nevertheless, new challenges are at the same time arising: civil, as well as international wars, political instabilities, economic difficulties, nationalistic drives, and migrations of populations are disturbing the continent. The problems of political and economic transitions from one system to another are yet to be solved. These developments threaten the stability of a number of States and more generally of the continent. They also generate new difficulties in the security relations among European States, in particular in the military and disarmament fields.

38. The purpose of this research project is to evaluate the prospects for European security, to analyse the different types of security problems, to examine the means at the disposal of the European States to deal with these problems, both at the internal, inter-State, and international levels, and to develop ideas and put forward suggestions as to how existing mechanisms may be used, strengthened and/or improved.

39. Two main consultants have been appointed by UNIDIR. Several experts have been asked to prepare technical papers on specific issues (such as demography and migrations, economic transitions, minorities, etc.). These papers could be separately published as Research Papers. A meeting of the group of experts will

take place at Geneva in September 1993, and the final report should be elaborated by the end of 1993.

C. High-technology ground-to-space tracking: political, technical, and economic aspects

40. This project complements the series of UNIDIR research reports examining high technologies which could be used for monitoring and verification purposes. The project analyses present and future ground-to-space capabilities and examines political implications, technical feasibilities and economic requirements in the development and operation of the aforementioned technologies, especially in the context of confidence-building measures related to outer space activities.

41. A group of experts is in the process of being designated by UNIDIR and a first meeting is scheduled to be held in September 1993 at the Canadian Algonquin Space Tracking Facility. The experts will discuss, inter alia, different types of ground-to-space tracking techniques and their economic implications, as well as organizational settings within which they could be used. The meeting will be followed by a real-time simulation of ground-to-space tracking operation.

VII. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

42. UNIDIR has continued to maintain close cooperation with the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat ensuring complementarity and coordination. It also continues to cooperate with other organizations and bodies in the United Nations system working in the field of disarmament and international security.

43. Several aspects of the Institute's activities have contributed to the development of relations with other research institutes, such as the hiring of services of institutes for implementing the research programme and the publication of the quarterly Newsletter. The Director and Deputy Director accepted invitations to speak at universities and institutes with which UNIDIR has links. UNIDIR staff members have contributed articles to international journals on disarmament issues. A number of visitors from Governments, organizations and institutes were also welcomed at UNIDIR with some of them participating in UNIDIR staff seminars.

VIII. CONCLUSION

44. UNIDIR gratefully acknowledges the administrative and other support received from the United Nations in New York and the United Nations Office at Geneva in terms of article IX of the statute of UNIDIR.

45. The UNIDIR fund-raising campaign continues to be pursued vigorously especially with public and private foundations. The continued receipt of a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations in accordance with article VII of the statute of UNIDIR is vital. The mixed nature of the funding

of the Institute envisaged in the statute is also a means of guaranteeing the essentially independent and autonomous character of UNIDIR while increased and more reliable flows of resources will ensure its steady growth.

46. The Institute continues to implement its mandate as contained in its statute.

Notes

a/ For previous reports on the activities of the Institute, see A/38/475, annex; A/39/553, annex; A/40/725, annex; A/41/676, annex; A/42/607, annex; A/43/687, annex; A/44/421, annex; A/45/392, annex; A/46/334, annex, and A/47/345, annex.

ANNEX II

Report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

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I. REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR ON THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

1. In accordance with the provisions of article IV, paragraph 2 (i), of the statute of UNIDIR, the Director reported to the Board on the Institute's activities and the execution of the work programme.

2. The Board approved the Director's report for submission to the General Assembly (see annex I of the present document) and praised the impressive level of productivity of the Institute. The Board warmly welcomed Mr. Sverre Lodgaard as the new Director of UNIDIR, appointed by the Secretary-General on 1 November 1992, after consultations with the Board. The Board also extended its appreciation to Mr. Serge Sur, Deputy-Director of UNIDIR, for the able manner with which he conducted the work of the Institute during the transition period until the appointment of the new Director. The Board expressed its high regard for the efficiency and competence displayed by the staff of UNIDIR.

3. The Board welcomed the efforts of the Director to increase the amount of voluntary contributions for research proposals and took note of the positive results achieved thus far. At the same time, the Board expressed the view that the annual subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations would continue to be needed in order to assure the independence and the financial viability of the Institute.

II. PROPOSED ANNUAL BUDGET FOR 1994

4. The Board considered the proposed annual budget for the Institute for 1994. It had before it a draft programme of work and proposed budget estimates and the comments made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the draft.

5. The Board was informed that, as at 11 June 1993, the estimated assured income from voluntary contributions was as follows:

Contributors	Status	Amount in local currency	Amount in United States dollars
a. Contributions received (79 000)			
Brazil	Received		2 000
Greece	Received		7 000
Luxembourg	Received		2 000
Norway	Received		50 000
Spain	Received		18 000
b. Pledged contributions (464 700)			
Australia	Pledged	$A 20 000*	14 200
France	Pledged		275 600
Norway	Pledged		100 000
Republic of Korea	Pledged		5 000
Switzerland	Pledged	SF 100 000*	69 900
Total 1993 UNIDIR estimated income from voluntary sources			543 700

* Based on monthly operational rate of exchange for the month of May 1993 (1.41 $A = 1 US$ and 1.43 SF = 1 US$).

6. The Board was informed that, in the proposed programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1994-1995, a non-recurrent provision of $440,000 is proposed as a grant, representing the United Nations subvention to UNIDIR for 1994-1995. The purpose of the subvention is set out in article VII, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Institute:

> "A subvention towards meeting the costs of the Director and the staff of the Institute may be provided from the regular budget of the United Nations. The actual amount ... may be less than, but shall not exceed, an amount equivalent to one half of the assured income of the Institute from voluntary sources in respect of the year for which a subvention is being requested."

7. The Board recommends a subvention of $220,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1994. This sum, unchanged since 1990, will be $51,850 below the maximum amount of $271,850 that could be requested under the terms of the statute.

8. Subject to the General Assembly's approval of the proposed subvention, the total estimated funds available to UNIDIR in 1994 would be $1,007,400, including the Fund Balance of $277,700 estimated to be available as at 31 December 1993.

9. The estimated total resource requirements for 1994 (all convertible currency) are summarized as follows:

Resource requirements	1994 estimates (United States dollars)
A. Direct programme and administrative costs	
Temporary assistance for meetings	7.0
Consultants' fees and travel	58.3
Ad hoc expert groups	65.4
Salaries and related staff costs	433.9
Personal service contracts	172.8
Fellowship programme (stipend)	60.6
Official travel of staff	32.5
Travel of Fellows	8.5
Language training	1.0
External printing and binding	10.0
Rental and maintenance of equipment	10.5
Subscriptions and standing orders	1.0
Supplies and materials	6.0
Acquisition of office equipment	-
Total A	867.5
B. Programme Support Costs	
(5 per cent of total A, less United Nations subvention)	32.4
Total Estimated Expenditure	
(A + B)	899.9
C. Operating Cash Reserve	
(15 per cent of total A and B, less United Nations subvention)	102.0
Grand total A + B + C	1,001.9

III. WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1994

10. At its twenty-fourth session, the Board held an in-depth discussion on the proposed work programme for 1994. Many valuable suggestions were made by members, which will be taken into account in the implementation of the work programme. The following work programme for UNIDIR was approved by the Board for 1994:

(a) Subprogramme 1: Non-proliferation. Four projects will be carried out under this subprogramme, notably in view of the 1995 Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons:

(i) Nuclear policies in North-East Asia. This new research project may be the first part of a larger project on security and disarmament in East Asia. The unpredictability of ongoing structural transformations, old unresolved conflicts, and growing military expenditures create a setting in which the role of nuclear weapons remains a source of great concern;

(ii) Non-proliferation of weapons technology. Originally approved by the Board of Trustees in 1992, this research project will review the proliferation of weapons technologies (nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, biological weapons, missile technology, new weapons of mass destruction) and the means to limit their transfer. The project will address such topics as sensitive system components and support technologies; issues relating to intelligence assessment and its impact on the effective implementation of a non-proliferation regime; and cooperation between the actors involved in non-proliferation efforts. Each part of the project aims at proposing concrete steps for the improvement of existing regimes, and at suggesting new approaches towards controlling the dissemination of sensitive technologies;

(iii) Military brain drain from the former Soviet Union. The massive emigration of scientists, engineers and technologists from the former Soviet Union has been one of the most significant repercussions of the breakup of that country. This new project will examine the extent of the emigration, externally to other countries and internally to non-science-related occupations. The focus will be on the professions and skills related to maintaining national and international security - expertise in nuclear weapons, nuclear power, other military technologies and the management of environmental degradation. The project will review the current status of institutions that have been set up to address the issue and discuss policy options aimed at strengthening national and international security;

(iv) Security assurances for non nuclear-weapon States. Under this new project, the question of security assurances to non nuclear-weapon States will be revisited in the light of new problems and opportunities after the cold war.

(b) Subprogramme 2: Verification, compliance, and enforcement. Two projects will be carried out under this sub-programme:

(i) High technology ground-to-space tracking. This project, originally approved by the Board in 1992, will continue and complement the series of UNIDIR research reports on high technology for monitoring and verification. The report, which will contain a technical assessment of ground-to-space tracking systems as well as an examination of their utility for purposes of confidence-building, will be made by a group

of experts which will meet twice, the first time in Canada in the autumn of 1993;

(ii) International organizations, monitoring and verification. This project on international organizations, monitoring and verification in the field of disarmament and international security will continue in 1994. It describes and evaluates the role that international organizations are playing in these areas, and examines prospects and proposals for enhancement of their functions.

(c) Subprogramme 3: Disarmament and conflict resolution.

Examination of the disarmament dimension of conflict management processes supported or conducted by the United Nations. This new project aims at a systematic examination of the disarmament dimension of conflict management processes supported or conducted by the United Nations. Five attempts at agreed or internationally imposed disarmament of warring factions as an integral part of the settlement of regional or internal conflicts will be examined: Cambodia, Somalia, former Yugoslavia, Angola/Namibia, and El Salvador/Nicaragua. Among the issues to be examined are (a) under what conditions are agreements containing disarmament provisions called for; (b) what are the modalities of disarmament in the context of civil strife; (c) how can external channels of supply be controlled and cut; (d) how should troops be trained and equipped for the task of disarming warring factions; (e) what kinds of verification mechanisms might be applied; (f) what is the role of the police in the pursuit of orderly change and internal security; and (g) what would be the procedures for the settlement of disputes. The project may also address the wider issue of demobilization of forces.

(d) Subprogramme 4: Outer space.

The expanding access to military space technology: implications for international security. This is a continuing project that will examine the consequences, in terms of international security and disarmament, of the dissemination of space capabilities and technologies.

(e) Subprogramme 5: security concepts. Three projects will be carried out under this subprogramme:

(i) Russian security concepts and doctrines. For a number of years, UNIDIR has published research reports on national security concepts. The next report in this line of research will examine Russian security concepts and doctrines, including a discussion of the military relations among States of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS); Russia's approach to low-intensity conflicts; and its role in the new European security arrangements;

(ii) Security problems and perspectives of new European and Central Asian States. This new project will consist of a symposium on the security problems and perspectives of new European and Central Asian States aimed at familiarizing this heterogeneous group of States with each other's security concerns. The objectives of the symposium are therefore educational as well as policy-oriented;

(iii) The security of small States. This project is a continuation of an existing subprogramme regarding the special security problems of States with small populations and territories. The research, which will be comparative in character, will evaluate traditional approaches to national security and discuss new security concepts that might prove more adequate. It will be conducted by a consultant and several experts from regions such as the Gulf, Asia/Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, and the Caribbean.

(f) Subprogramme 6: regional security issues. Three activities will be developed under this subprogramme:

(i) Confidence-building in the Middle East. Under this new project, an expert group on confidence- and security-building measures in the Middle East, will be established. Drawing upon European experiences with confidence- and security-building measures, while taking Middle Eastern realities as points of departure, the working group will be charged with the task of elaborating specific confidence- and security-building measures for the entire region. At the same time, measures of particular interest for smaller sub-sets of States may be examined;

(ii) Eurasia: elements for a new geopolitical approach. Under this new project, it is proposed to hold a symposium in Turkey, in 1994, on vital issues of security and cooperation relating to the new geopolitical context around the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. In some respects, this will be a continuation of the conference organized by UNIDIR at Rhodes, in 1991, on the security problems of the Balkans;

(iii) The future of transatlantic relations. This new project will be carried out through the convening of a conference on the future of transatlantic relations. The conference will be held in Normandy, in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the landing in Normandy. Generally, the conference will address the restructuring of transatlantic relations and the role that regional security arrangements may play in the strengthening of global collective security.

(g) Subprogramme 7: Cooperation with and among research institutes. Two activities will be carried out under this subprogramme:

(i) Maintenance and development of a computerized information and documentation database service. Under this ongoing project, UNIDIR will maintain and develop its computerized information and documentation database service. The UNIDIR Research Institute Database, containing some 1,000 references, will be put on-line in the course of 1993. The database service will provide biographical data and reference materials on paper and/or disk and electronic access to the computerized database;

(ii) UNIDIR Newsletter. The publication of the quarterly UNIDIR Newsletter will continue as a means of developing, enhancing and institutionalizing relations with research institutes and individual

experts while, at the same time, facilitating access by a number of States, particularly developing ones, to existing information on disarmament.

(h) Subprogramme 8: UNIDIR fellowship programme. The UNIDIR fellowship programme for scholars from developing countries is now being expanded. While in the past fellows were recruited for a period of three months each, they may now stay up to half a year.

11. The Board was also informed by the Director of the Institute on the elements of the programme for 1995. The Board expressed strong support for the items listed therein, namely: the evolution of collective security within the context of the United Nations, regional security issues, and non-proliferation, and made a number of useful recommendations for their further elaboration.